

FROM ELIJAH SHIVER, on the 24th of July, 1869, a large BOSTON BAG, containing \$1000, and a case including five or six light gray rolls; loss her tongue on the right side. I pay \$25 for her delivery to me in Onslow county, near the Cross-Roads, five miles of Jacksonville.

ELIJAH SHIVER.

27-28

Ayer's Sarsaparilla, FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.

The reputation this ex-

cellent medicine enjoys,

is derived from its power

of removing many of the

most dangerous char-

acteristics of scrofula, when

it is fully developed,

and of the system.

The system seems utterly

given up to corruption,

but it is still possessed

of a strong, though not

perfect, power of self-re-

generation, by the presence

of various secretions,

which are excreted

through the pores of the

skin, and the excretion of

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Resources of North Carolina, 1869.  
The above is the title of an elegant little publication, of 116 pages, issued by Messrs. Bamister, Cowan & Co., Real Estate and Financial Agents, New York and Wilmington, a copy of which has been placed before us. It is, as its name would indicate, a description of the natural wealth, condition and advantages of this State as existing in the present year. It contains a great amount of most valuable information and will prove of great benefit in developing the resources of our State. It was not issued for sale, but is presented to the capitalists and people of the Northern States as a means by which correct and valuable information may be obtained.—The work is beautifully printed and neatly bound, and we count it quite a valuable addition to our shelves.

The Charleston *Daily News* informs us that the planters along the South Carolina low country have already made heavy contracts for Chinese laborers, and that large numbers will arrive there during the early part of the new year.

There is something about the people of our little sister State that always calls for admiration. Let them be ever so much cast down and trampled upon, they are yet sure to rise up from the slough of despond, brightened and refreshed, and with an energy to work out anew their fortunes, that we seldom see equalled and never surpassed.

Our own State must soon follow the lead of her sister, and we doubt not that long before the year 1870 will have rolled its course, the Chinaman laborer will have obtained a strong foothold in every Southern State.

## Sold Himself.

According to the reports by the telegraph the "horse jockey" and "boy" has sold himself to the Bowtwell Radicals, heart, body and soul. The price paid was not named, but it was probably a few thousand Havana cigars, or a new horse or some other little toy with which to please the "restless boy, needing constantly to be amused."

The transfer of his valuable assistance is the more interesting on the present occasion, inasmuch as the national cigar smoke has been fit, in this instance, to "go back" on an intimate relation.—Gen. Dent, thus ignoring those family ties which have lately had so much influence over him.

country—that its present policy is destructive of our most cherished institutions, and he insists that it shall be henceforth administered strictly in accordance with the Constitution as interpreted by the Democratic party. Between these sound conclusions and the shifting programme of the Radicals, the people of Ohio are now called upon to choose. The expediency dodge is this time abandoned, and we have the satisfaction of seeing the Democratic doctrine boldly placed before the people by a man who, if elected, will unfinchingly enforce it.

## Grant and Ames.

It is reported that General Grant, in his recent interview with Tarbell, remarked that "General Ames would have to do much more serious things than he had heard charged before he would order his removal." And yet it is asserted that at the identical time at which this remark was made Grant had in his possession several sworn statements in which Ames was charged with using his position as Military Commander to secure his own election to the United States Senate. Is there anything that a Radical Republican could do that would make him ineligible to office or command?

## Political Humbuggery.

We of the South cannot but chuckle a little over the fact that they have, occasionally, a taste of military authority at the North, as well as here, in the poor, carpet-bitten South. We know, from long experience, how bitter it is and how hard to endure, and we cannot but indulge the pious wish that each of the Northern States could have, in turn, a military tool for a Governor; a man in shoulder straps to administer the law and with about as much knowledge of the law as a Polar bear can be supposed to have of a tropical country. No matter how notoriously incompetent a man may be, it doesn't matter with the resident of the White House, who doesn't himself know any better but who is a mere tool in the hands of such designing knaves as Bowtwell and Butler.

The Northern papers are justly indignant at the conduct of U. S. Marshal Barlow, in the recent Pratt case in New York city and for the bitter contempt shown by him for all state law; and not only by him but by President Grant himself, under whose directions Barlow acted. What would they think and what would they do if satrap Canby were placed over them, in military command, for about a twelve-month, and with the almost absolute authority with which he was once invested in the Carolinas and now in Virginia?

## A Candid Confession.

The New York *Herald* of Sunday last, makes one of those candid confessions that are good for the soul. It admits that the North did well in fighting so persistently to keep the Southern States within the Union, inasmuch as these latter are more valuable to the North than has India yet proven to England.

The latest statistics published place the value of Southern exports for the last year at over two hundred and fourteen millions, while those of the North, for the same period, were a little less, than two hundred millions, thus more, than most beautifully, the position which the *Herald* has assumed. In the North a large portion of those exports were of the precious metals, while here in the South they were almost entirely of the products of the soil, which bring, in return, much wealth into the country. But our domestic trade is still more valuable to the North, inasmuch as we furnish the Augean stable of political filth and corruption, which has burdened poor Tennessee for several years past.

The indications now are to the effect that the prices of coal will rule much higher this winter than they did the last, and it seems hard to tell where the blame must rest. The New England and New York papers charge it all to the tariff which prevents the importation of foreign coal, but it is more probable that the cause lies in the increasing demands for wages made by the miners in Pennsylvania. The effect of this will be felt all over the country, and it will prove a serious thing to us if we are compelled to pay fifty per cent. more for our coal this winter than we did the last.

Yet there is one reason why we should not care very greatly if it does command even double of its former value, as we are in hope that such would prove a blessing in disguise. It might stimulate the reopening and working of the mines at Egypt, in Chatham county, in our own State, where the supply is actually inexhaustible. It is true that this coal is all bituminous, yet, if it can be placed here in Wilmington at one-half the ordinary price of the Pennsylvania coal, say from three dollars to four dollars per ton, as we have been assured that it can, we see no reason why its use should not become general, in this city at least. In some of the Southern cities, New Orleans in especial, bituminous coal is used altogether, it being shipped there from Cincinnati.

## The Straight Standard.

The Raleigh *Standard* comes out in a new dress. M. S. Littlefield is announced as Publisher, and H. L. Pike as Editor. The Editor is highly complimentary to the new office just completed, and in the fullness of his heart promises to "discuss all matters without bitterness," and not to "descend to vituperation." We will see that there has been a marked change for the better in the tone and sentiment of this paper. Grown fat upon public plunder, and by the unjust, and we trust disinterested, partiality of Judge Brooks, the *Standard* seems well pleased with itself and the "rest of mankind." We do not know the Editor, Mr. Pike, even by reputation; we do know the Publisher, Gen'l Littlefield, by reputation too well to believe in his honesty and truthfulness. He is capable of doing the State much harm, and, judging by his past course, he will not hesitate to do anything by which his own interest can be subserved.

## The Commercial Value of the South.

The New York *Herald*, which is certainly an authority on matters material, whatever else it may be, prints the following editorial remarks which are well worthy the careful consideration of "our Northern brethren." Well might the North buckle on all its armor to keep the South in the Union, for, apart from political considerations and the patriotic sentiment of maintaining the grandeur and glory of the republic intact, that part of our common country is the source of our commercial wealth and more valuable to the North than ever India was to England. According to the latest statistics the value of Southern exports last year was over two hundred and fourteen millions, while that of the North was a little less than two hundred millions.—

There is the great difference, too, in the nature of the exports of the two sections, that a large portion of those of the North is in the precious metals, which in a measure impoverishes the country, while those of the South are the products of the soil and bring us gold or its equivalent. Cotton, of course, is the great staple, though tobacco is a valuable product, and sugar, rice and other things form a part of the exports. The domestic trade of the South is still more valuable to the North, for it supplies our manufacturers with the raw material they need and take back Northern manufacturers in return. These great and valuable exports, and this vast trade, too, have been developed again so soon after the South had been desolated by war. This not only shows the surprising wealth of the soil, but the astonishing energy of character and recuperative power of the people. Yet it is this rich and beautiful country and these citizens who are kept under the heel of military despotism and made the football of scheming politicians years after the close of the war. But this state of things must soon come to an end, and the South will rise from its ashes to be the richest country in the world.

## Political Rule.

Necessity is the mother of invention, but there are emergencies beyond the reach of human comprehension. We think the Radical party finds itself in this predicament just now. It sees its doom in the early future. In the full majesty of its power it reads the hand-writing on the wall, and it requires no soothsayers, nor wise men, nor one "in whom is the spirit of the holy gods," to interpret the message, as did Babylon's King, when his downfall was mysteriously announced in the full tide of his power and grandeur.

The ridiculous claim put up by portions of the Radical press, that the Virginia and Tennessee elections were Radical or Republican successes, is probably the silliest protest to hide disaster we have ever seen a defeated party forced to resort. In the face of the pretense, unwilling to abide by the result of the "Republican victory" in Virginia, the Radicals have about secured the substance, while leaving to Walker only the shadow, in the anticipated enforcement of the test-oath. The Conservatives have indeed obliterated the harsher features from their State Constitution, but the legislation of Virginia will be in the hands of the most extreme, most ignorant and most malignant Radicals, and its representation in the United States Senate will be the proper and natural offshoot of these men.

In Tennessee the Conservatives are more fortunate. There no reconstruction is to be had, at least none under the late acts of Congress. God knows there is enough needed in every department of that down-trodden State, but we take it that the distinguished and patriotic men who compose a large majority of the Legislature will devote themselves at once to cleansing the Augean stable of political filth and corruption, which has burdened poor Tennessee for several years past.

F. W. Kerchner, Esq.,

WILMINGTON, N. C., Aug. 14, 1869.—4 o'clock P. M.

Sir:—The communication presented to me by you yesterday I decline to receive, on account of its obnoxious character, and I herewith return it. It contains insinuations and reflections which one gentleman should not address to another.

Whenever the writer of the letter mentioned chooses to address to me a civil communication it will receive prompt attention.

Until that time I decline any intercourse with him.

I am, sir, &c.,

Very respectfully, JOS. A. ENGELHARD.

To Genl. JOSEPH C. ABBOTT, Wilmington, N. C.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Aug. 14, 1869.—84 P. M.

Major Jos. A. Engelhard:

Sir:—I hereby acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the date requesting to be informed whether, if challenged by you, I would accept in reply I have to say that in case I should receive a challenge from you, I will take the matter into consideration and forward to you an early answer.

I am, sir, &c.,

Very respectfully, JOS. A. ENGELHARD.

To Genl. J. C. Abbott, Present.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Aug. 14, 1869.—84 P. M.

Major Jos. A. Engelhard:

Sir:—I hereby acknowledge the receipt of your note of last evening in which you demand a retraction and an apology for the language used by me in the Post of Aug. 8, and intimate that unless I make a retraction and apology for publishing it, or give me the satisfaction to which I am entitled in accordance with the Code of Honor.

I am, sir, &c.,

Very respectfully, JOS. A. ENGELHARD.

To Genl. J. C. Abbott, Wilmington, N. C.

[Received 1 P. M., 16th Aug.]

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Major J. A. Engelhard:

Sir:—I have insulted you, you also have insulted me, and your long-contested insults were begun and continued without the faintest shadow of provocation. Thus the case stands—a victim of asperations than much which you have published against me.

If I have insulted you, you also have

as grievously insulted me, and your long-

contested insults were begun and continued without the faintest shadow of pro-

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## STATE NEWS

**THE CORN CROP.**—We are sorry to say that the corn crop in this section is really failing—almost entirely cut off by the drought.—*Salisbury Examiner*.

The result of the Township elections in Surry county, shows Republicans elect 50, Conservatives 50; men whose political names are unknown 13.

**BURGLAR SHOT.**—The Greensboro *Patriot* of the 12th inst., says: On Monday night, about 2 o'clock, a colored boy named Dick Scott, aged about 20 years, was shot while attempting to force an entrance into the grocery of Mr. King, on Davie street, the ball penetrating the left breast and passing out at the back, produced death in a few minutes.

**Funeral of JUDGE OSBORNE.**—The funeral of Judge Osborne was largely attended yesterday evening, on which occasion Rev. Robert Burwell delivered an appropriate and impressive discourse. The remains were interred in the City Cemetery, where now sleeps one of Carolina's most honored sons—whose death leaves a chasm in the community, and whose memory will be cherished by all who knew him.

*Carolina Times.*

**CROPS.**—In Carteret county the crops are failing. Farmers expect a more abundant yield of corn, cotton and ground nuts than at any time for the last ten years. The country on the road from there to Goldsboro does not appear to have suffered from dry weather. On the line between Goldsboro and Raleigh vegetation is suffering, and the farmers look anxiously for rain.—*Raleigh Standard*.

**Geo. W. Norwood, of Buxboro.**—Personality, a wealthy and extensive manufacturer of tobacco, has been arrested at the instance of Collector Crane of the 5th District, and bound over by U. S. Commissioner Ball, of Greensboro, to the U. S. Marshal to stand trial for placing adulterated tobacco stamps on a lot of tobacco found in transitu on the North Carolina Railroad.—*Raleigh Standard*.

**Ex Governor Worth,** whose illness at his residence in the city caused some anxiety, returned to his home in this city Saturday evening last, in company with his son-in-law, Maj. William H. Bagley.—

Gov. Wm. H. Bagley.—

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**ACCIDENT.**—At Wilson's Gold Mine, last week, a negro man had his hands so terribly mangled by a circular saw that it became necessary to amputate both. Dr. Dobbin, of this city, performed the operation, and the man is now walking about.

*Charlotte Democrat.*

**NORTH CAROLINA AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.**—The Ninth Annual Fair of the State Agricultural Society will be held in Raleigh on the 19th, 20th, 21st and 22d of October next. The address will be delivered on the 21st, Prof. W. C. Kenly, State Geologist. A column list of premiums is published in the *Sentinel*.

Sunday last being the Festival of the Assumption according to the Roman Catholic Church in this city, with the usual solemnity of ceremony on such occasions, there was a large and respectable congregation, among whom was his Excellency Dr. Holden.

Before the conclusion of the service, Dr. McNamara delivered an eloquent and impressive discourse in illustration and support of the doctrine of the Catholic Church.—*Raleigh Standard*.

**ENLARGING.**—Mr. J. E. Nash, the proprietor of the elegant Pollock street book-store, intends shortly to enlarge his business operations by establishing a branch establishment in Wilmington. Nash also does things in a *recherche* manner, and we can commend his enterprise to the good people of Wilmington. He will open his bookstore there as soon as the preliminary arrangements can be made.

*Newbern Jour. of Com.*

**LAW AND JURISDICTION.**—A friend writing from one of the Western counties, says:

The Governor is great enforcing the laws, as proclamatory edicts attest.—

Heights he not to stir up his immediate neighbor, the Secretary of State to publish the Laws of the last Legislature, as his only enjoins that it be fully done in thirty days.

There is little transpiring here of any thing more than mere local interest. We are again suffering for a want of rain, the crops need it, the river is very low, and sickness is increasing.

A new banking house is to be established here, it is said, by Mr. T. S. Littlefield.

Mr. Jones and the proprietors.—This will make three banking or broker's offices of that Messrs. P. A. Wiley & Co., Messrs. A. W. Steele & Co., and the one above mentioned. However, as we used and employed a banking capital here before the war, and was attended by the members of the bar in a body.

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instructions. Up to last night he had received no answer.

The negro militia of Jones are arresting the citizens of Jones, it is said, right and left, without the slightest evidence against them.

Fair and reliable particulars will be received to-day.—*New Bern Jour. of Com.*

**Our Fayetteville Letter.**

**FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., Aug. 15th, 1869.**

**Dear Journal:**—It has been a long while since I have felt it worth my while to ask for a place in your columns, or yours to ask for a place in your columns. The result of the Township elections in Surry county, shows Republicans elect 50, Conservatives 50; men whose political names are unknown 13.

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## More About the Eclipse.

The scientific men of the country are now very much exercised in regard to a solution of the discoveries made during the recent eclipse of the sun. The most valuable of these discoveries seem to have been made at Des Moines, Iowa, Springfield and Mattoon, Ill., and at Shelyville, Ky. The new instrument lately introduced, the spectrograph, was used at the latter place and with much success. Eleven bright lines—five more than have heretofore been seen—were discovered on the rose-colored protuberance of the sun, of which there were six. The stars Mercury, Vega, Venus and Arcturus were seen with the naked eye, and, by means of the spectrograph, a shower of meteors were seen between the moon and earth.

The astronomical learning and science of the country are now earnestly engaged in the solution of these rare mysteries, and important discoveries will most probably be the result. In all likelihood, we will now learn, among other things, whether the sun itself is the primal source of all light, or whether its own rays are not derived from those of other systems, as yet unknown and undiscovered by us.

Cape Fear Agricultural Association.—It will be seen from the following correspondence that the Executive Committee of the Cape Fear Agricultural Association have selected Hon. George Howard, of Edgecombe, as the Orator at their first Annual Fair in November next, and that he has accepted. This is an appointment eminently fit to be made. It is a compliment to the man and the county well deserved by both. Though a young man, Judge Howard is well known to the people of this section and the entire State.—He has been an eminently successful man in every sphere of life, and since the war has devoted much time and thought to agriculture as he could spare from his professional duties.

We are satisfied that the people of Edgecombe will duly appreciate this compliment to their county through their talented and favorite son, and will show it by their interest in the Fair.

The correspondence is as follows :

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE ASSOCIATION,  
Wilmington, July 1st, 1869.

Dear Sir:—The Executive Committee of the Cape Fear Agricultural Association\* has unanimously chosen you to deliver the annual address before their Association at its first and Fair to be held in the month of November next.

We have selected you, sir, as an able and worthy son of North Carolina, not for yourself, but because you are a representative man of the agricultural interests in the State, and are well acquainted with the limits of our Association.

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Allow me to hope that you will accept this invitation and thus add one more to the many obligations that all agricultural interests are under to your mind and to people.

I am, very truly yours, &c.,  
your obedient servant,

S. L. FREMONT,  
President.

—copy—

TAMMINS, N. C., Aug. 7, 1869.

Dear Sir:—The Executive Committee of the Cape Fear Agricultural Association\* has unanimously chosen you to deliver the annual address before their Association at its first and Fair to be held in the month of November next.

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Allow me to hope that you will accept this invitation and thus add one more to the many obligations that all agricultural interests are under to your mind and to people.

I am, very truly yours, &c.,

Geo. HOWARD.

The University of North Carolina.

The *Sentinel* published a few days ago an article upon education, which refers to the State University as being, by the highest law of the land, intimately and necessarily connected with the common school system of the State. From advertisements over the signature of the President of the University, inducements are offered to the student, which, it would seem, ought to induce those seeking educational advantages to flock to that once proud resort of learning. All the ideas presented by the writer for the *Sentinel* we heartily endorse; we do not hesitate to express our opinion that, until a larger wisdom has been shown in selecting a Faculty, Chapel Hill will never rise from the low estate to which she has been sunk. We do not intend to attack personally any one. We do not wish to cause acrimonious feeling, but we do most heartily desire to see the University of North Carolina in the hands of a Faculty which will command the patronage which our people are able to extend and earnestly anxious should be met to an institution which has bestowed so much good upon the State, and which has sent so many shining lights of eloquence, wisdom, learning and honor throughout the whole South. Our people cannot afford to do without the advantages our University has heretofore furnished, but until the Trustees shall have placed there as instructors of our sons men of known capacity, of unblemished reputation, and those not warped by partisan prejudices, it will be a hopeless work to make any effort for the revival of prosperity to the University. We cannot shut our eyes to the facts. Other colleges thrive, new ones are springing up. Our boys go from the State. Chapel Hill could draw all to her bosom if the proper arms were given her to embrace her foster children. But where no mother's heart warms and unnatural passions rule; where our sons are to fall to those who have not our confidence, none will be so mad as to trust our dearest treasures. Let us, as a people, appeal to the Trustees, as a matter of just consideration for the feelings and interests of all, of general benefit to the whole State, excepting only the present Faculty, to place at the University a Faculty to whom none can object.—Let neither politics nor religion, prejudice nor passion, influence them in the selection, but let justice to all and success to the University be the objects for which they strive.

—Estate Jockey and "Boy."

It would seem that President Grant has some queer ideas as to how the affairs of the nation should be administered, and the

newspaper men of the North, of both shades of political opinion, are unsparing in their denunciations of the way in which he has furloughed himself off to the sea-side, and has left Executive matters to take care of themselves.

Washington correspondent of the New York *Sun* is particularly severe, and estimates that during the five months of his Presidency, by actual count, Grant has traveled the route from Washington to Baltimore twenty-five times, while his absence from his duties has been six weeks, or nearly one third of the whole period.

He goes on further to state that there are now individuals in Washington, from distant points of the country, who have been there for weeks awaiting the pleasure of the President, or of some of one of the heads of departments, in returning from Summer jaunts.

Wendell Phillips, too, has a word for his private ear, the said word being an editorial elimination of Wendell's train, in which occurs the following modest paragraph:

A jockey and seaside loungers; a restless boy, needing constantly to be amused; and so impudent of business that he cannot stay at his post more than a week at a time. Again: To your O'stard for a second Buchanan site in the West Indies, temporizing while the enemy gets in battle array.

Clinton is healthy, growing and improving, with good schools, male and female, a good and pleasant Summer resort, surrounded by an industrious and thriving population, and fair lands susceptible of improvement, with an abundance of marl in many localities; with three turpentine distilleries. Should this section of the road be built, it would likely soon be extended further to Owensesville, and thence to Fayetteville.

There is a large surplus of lands between Warsaw and Clinton, and as has been suggested by the Superintendent, Col. Fremont, if the land owners will subscribe alternate sections, the project can be successfully carried out. Then Clinton would become quite a prominent business place, already assuming a growing importance.

Let the citizens of Clinton and those between those places, and Sampsonians generally, put forth their wonted energy, and it strikes my mind that the enterprise cannot fail.

short, Gen. Grant seems to have the idea of his section to be the defender of the "World" says murderer, thief, pimp, and such butcher-side Gottingburg. The history of Daniel Sickles is that of the vilest creature of earth. Why send such a character abroad as our representative. It is an insult, aye and a deliberate one, to every American citizen. I hold those who sent him, knowing his reputation, as personally responsible; but then, they but sent a representative of the dominant party, and Dan. Sickles, it seems, is one of them, and hence a fitting person to send abroad.

## SOMETHING ABOUT CUBA.

## Its History—Its Climate—Its People.

Under the above caption Appleton's Journal gives the first of what promises to be a timely series of sketches relating to Cuba. The one before us is pleasantly written, and full of useful information. We make two or three extracts:

## THE SIZE OF CUBA.

The Island of Cuba in size is nearly equal to England proper, (without the principality of Wales,) being seven hundred and eighty miles in length and about fifty-two miles in medial breadth, containing a superficial area of forty-three thousand five hundred square miles, being nearly equal in extent to all the other West India Islands united. Columbus supposed Cuba (at the time he visited the Isle of Pine, associated with Cuba) to be a continent, and it was so regarded until circumnavigated by Ocampo, in the year 1504.

In the early times of the settlement of the West India Islands, San Domingo was the most known and received the largest share of attention. Cuba attracted but little notice in Europe, until Cortez made it a base of operations in his contemplated and consummated attack on Mexico. It will be perceived its first appreciation was for its military command of the political wire pullers who work only for place and party. The needs of the hour are great—the perils of the time imminent. Some assurance or some act on the part of the President to show that he is sincerely laboring to restore to this land its olden harmony, freedom and prosperity, is surely wanted.

But he is just now engaged in the lofty, just and useful work of electioneering for certain Radical candidates in Mississippi. The manifesto in which, instead of in a stump speech, he has put forth his opinions, show how congenial is the task he has undertaken, and how well it is adapted to the measure of his poor capacities. So far as the white people of Mississippi are concerned, the fact to which aid the President has come, is, in every sense of the word, the meanest of minorities. Yet it is to the platform of this minority that General Grant insists the whole South shall conform. We are told that with regard to recent professions made by those who were lately rebels, the President was emphatic and frank.—His only design was peace and amity, and he would do anything that was right to bring that about. But these people cast suspicion upon their own motives by the fact that all their efforts seem to aim at dividing, not aiding, the Republican party in their midst." "Not aiding the Republican party," forthsooth! In there, then, to be no "peace and amity" for the South until her citizens accept the programme of the "Republican party" in their midst?" Are they to be suspected of designs against the Government until they recant the political principles held by the Democratic party? Such we knew to be the views of the people when Brownlow and Butler lead, but we had not until now supposed that a President of the country could entertain them or so far debauch himself as to utter them.

Concerning the late Virginia election, he said: "He thought, from Governor Walker's speeches since his election, that that gentleman was fully committed to the administration, and was honestly intending to act up to them. Referring to the proposal made by Colonel Jenkins to unite the two wings of the Republican party there, the President expressed regret at the apparent failure to accomplish so desirable an object, remarking that the letter of Dr. Gilmer, in reply, showed that the followers of Walker were not in good faith." What a noble idea of good faith and political integrity on the part of the successor of Washington in this observation!

The following extract from the *Jeffersonian* is of interest. It is from the *Jeffersonian* of Cuba, as everywhere within the tropics, is so unpolished, so thin, so elastic, so serene, and save by experience, so inconceivably transparent that every star and planet in the heavens seemed to be boldly defined; you can see around and behind them, they actually stand out in the clear blue, while the heavenly constellations are more brilliant in the temperate latitudes. In this night-watch we saw the north star and the great polar bear skirting along the horizon. And there were constellations unknown to northern skies, with the myriads of stars forming the milky-way, making not a dimly perceived light, but absolutely flaming through eternal space.

THE VAIN PURSUIT OF HEALTH.

We have said reminiscences of the truthfulness of the following sketch, treating of people who inconsiderately rush into foreign climates to recuperate an already destroyed constitution:

Here it is perhaps necessary to say that the saddest chapters of suffering that could be written would be the histories of condemned invalids coming from the Northern States, seeking health in "the balmy air of these tropical climes." Accustomed to the careful housekeeping and domestic arrangements of their northern home, and sustained by an invigorating climate, they find themselves suddenly in Havana, deprived of even a comfortable retiring room, and without the necessary convenience of even a bed to lie upon. Every dish, except otherwise ordered, is rocking with red pepper, onions or garlic; the language and habits of the common people are strange and repulsive; and, meantime, the disease enervating and exhausting to the most vigorous constitutions, completes the disaster, and the poor, disappointed seeker of health, when it is too late, the sad mistake that has been made on the comparative searching a warm latitude for health.

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It will be perceived its first appreciation was for its military command of the political wire pullers who work only for place and party.

The proposal was made the subject of a Cabinet council at Washington and approved. It was also then determined that it would be prudent in the existing emergency, not to trust everything in so important a negotiation to Sickles. Mr. Paul S. Forbes, of this city, was therefore sent to Madrid by the administration as a confidential government agent in association with the newly appointed Minister—a place for which his former intimacy with Prime especially qualified him.

Full private directions were given to Mr. Forbes by the State Department, and formal instructions to Sickles. Both were aimed at the single point of endeavoring to persuade Spain to concede political sovereignty to the Cubans, on condition of the latter pledging themselves, in proper form, to pay to Spain a certain sum of money, which payment was to be in some manner guaranteed by the United States.

Before the administration decided to

make such instructions, conference was had with the Cespedes embassy in this country, headed by M. Morales Lemus, and the plan was so heartily approved by him that, in behalf of the Cuban insurgents, he entered into a written agreement—a sort of protocol—with the government that Cuba would, on its part, carry out the terms to be submitted by the United States.

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